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**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA**  
**SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976**

This bulletin contains statistics of industrial disputes for the quarter ended 30 September 1976. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly bulletin *Industrial Disputes* (Reference No. 6.27) which contains a summary of the major stoppages in each month.

**MAIN FEATURES**

- In the three months ended September 1976, 2.0 million working days were lost through industrial disputes, the highest figure since March quarter 1974.
- Australia — wide Medibank stoppages accounted for 78 per cent of the working days lost.
- Of the disputes which ended in the September quarter 1976 (but which may have started earlier) the Medibank stoppages were the most important. There were 8 separate Medibank disputes (one for each State and Territory) which lasted up to 3 days, involved a total of 1.6 million workers, and resulted in a total loss of 2.1 million working days and an estimated loss of \$59 million in wages. They were classified to "other" causes, as defined on page 3, and resulted in resumption of work without negotiation.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 4 to 8 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 to 3, which are based on disputes in progress during the quarter.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on

other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole, for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes — in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following

quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973 (Reference No. 6.7) and earlier issues of this bulletin.

### Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of

working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

### Causes

16. The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows :

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions — safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning — employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning — protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

### Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows :

*Negotiation.* Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

*Mediation.* The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

#### State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages

board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.

- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

#### Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.

- (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
- (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
- (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

*Filling the places of workers* on strike or locked out.

*Closing down* the establishment permanently.

*Resumption* without negotiation.

*Other methods.*

NOTE. In this bulletin figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

✓ TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
1974	2,809	1,947.1	57.8	2,004.8	6,292.5	3.1	128,301.8
1975	2,432	1,343.8	54.1	1,398.0	3,509.9	2.5	95,760.7
Quarter ended —							
1974							
March	727	579.0	13.8	592.8	2,483.1	4.2	45,248.8
June	757	504.1	9.4	513.5	1,730.8	3.4	34,787.4
September	777	609.1	10.9	620.0	1,597.6	2.6	36,289.3
December	548	254.9	23.7	278.6	480.9	1.7	11,976.4
1975							
March	577	162.7	3.1	165.7	322.7	1.9	8,574.4
June	703	556.9	24.0	580.9	1,556.1	2.7	42,021.7
September	701	212.8	15.9	228.7	1,115.2	4.9	31,307.2
December	451	411.4	11.2	422.6	515.8	1.2	13,857.5
1976							
March	592	125.7	19.0	144.7	506.5	3.5	14,587.6
June	497	522.2	12.2	534.4	867.3	1.6	25,965.0
September	509	1,395.7	12.1	1,407.8	2,020.8	1.4	60,054.7

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining –							
	Coal mining	22	..	11	..	1	..	34
	Other mining (c)	4	..	2	..	36	3	46
	Total mining	26	..	13	..	37	3	80
C	Manufacturing –							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	15	15	11	..	4	3	49
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	6	2	..	2	..	..	10
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	1	2	..	..	..	6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	75	28	8	10	4	1	126
	Other manufacturing (e)	12	5	..	3	..	..	20
	Total manufacturing	113	54	21	15	8	6	218
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	3	2	..	1	1	8
E	Construction	35	16	27	4	7	2	94
F	Wholesale and retail trade	6	2	2	..	..	..	12
G,H	Transport and storage; communication –							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	5	2	2	3	3	..	15
	Railway transport; air transport	2	1	1	1	..	..	8
	Water transport –							
	Stevedoring services	21	4	5	1	3	..	35
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	6	2	1	1	1	1	12
	Total water transport	27	6	6	2	4	1	47
	Total transport and storage; communication	34	9	9	6	7	1	70
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4	..	1	..	1	..	7
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	3	1	4	3	6	..	20
	Total	222	85	79	28	67	13	509

## WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	0.4	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.8
B	Mining –							
	Coal mining	21.4	..	12.0	0.2	0.5	..	34.1
	Other mining (c)	5.3	1.4	8.5	0.9	16.5	1.4	34.7
	Total mining	26.7	1.4	20.5	1.1	17.1	1.4	68.8
C	Manufacturing –							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	63.8	23.3	29.7	6.0	0.8	1.9	125.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	4.7	13.0	3.1	2.6	..	1.9	25.2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	9.8	5.2	7.3	4.6	..	4.1	31.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	24.5	12.3	6.4	2.9	..	..	46.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	15.7	12.1	2.6	0.4	1.0	..	31.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	158.3	46.5	37.6	42.3	9.4	4.4	299.9
	Other manufacturing (e)	9.7	24.2	7.3	4.2	..	..	45.6
	Total manufacturing	286.5	136.6	94.0	63.1	11.2	12.3	606.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	24.0	20.8	6.9	2.3	3.8	3.2	61.1
E	Construction	65.9	16.7	54.2	14.6	15.7	3.8	175.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	107.0	34.7	13.1	4.5	..	0.1	161.3
G,H	Transport and storage; communication –							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	48.5	1.3	21.1	5.2	2.5	1.7	81.1
	Railway transport; air transport	13.6	5.1	11.3	4.2	3.0	0.6	37.9
	Water transport –							
	Stevedoring services	7.7	2.3	1.9	0.8	2.3	0.2	15.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10.6	7.2	0.5	*	0.5	0.1	19.0
	Total water transport	18.3	9.4	2.4	0.8	2.8	0.3	34.1
	Total transport and storage; communication	80.4	15.9	34.8	10.2	8.3	2.6	153.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	35.3	14.0	16.0	4.1	0.2	0.4	72.0
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	75.9	16.0	8.5	3.9	1.8	1.8	109.7
	Total	701.8	256.5	248.0	104.0	58.0	25.7	1,407.8

\* Less than 50.

For footnotes see page 5.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976 – *continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.4	0.4	..	0.2	..	0.2	1.2
B	Mining –							
	Coal mining	71.9	..	23.0	0.2	0.6	..	95.7
	Other mining (c)	8.4	2.4	9.6	0.9	36.4	2.6	61.0
	Total mining	80.3	2.4	32.6	1.1	37.0	2.6	156.6
C	Manufacturing –							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	84.1	61.4	36.6	5.9	3.0	6.9	198.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	5.1	29.0	3.1	2.6	..	1.9	41.7
	Wood, wood products and furniture	9.8	14.2	7.3	4.6	..	6.1	42.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	25.3	14.1	6.4	3.0	..	..	49.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	18.9	13.8	2.9	0.4	1.0	..	36.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	195.2	167.4	35.3	43.8	10.2	4.7	458.0
	Other manufacturing (e)	14.9	29.4	7.3	4.3	..	..	56.1
	Total manufacturing	353.3	329.4	98.9	64.7	14.2	19.6	883.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	24.0	33.3	7.5	2.3	4.4	3.1	74.7
E	Construction	82.6	79.0	66.9	17.6	17.4	4.1	272.1
F	Wholesale and retail trade	112.2	43.6	14.7	4.5	..	0.1	176.8
G,H	Transport and storage; communication –							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	51.5	33.3	21.4	5.5	2.6	1.7	117.2
	Railway transport; air transport	12.7	15.2	11.3	4.6	3.0	0.6	47.7
	Water transport –							
	Stevedoring services	9.5	4.0	1.8	0.8	2.2	0.2	18.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	14.8	7.9	2.5	*	0.5	3.1	29.0
	Total water transport	24.4	12.0	4.3	0.8	2.7	3.3	47.7
	Total transport and storage; communication	88.6	60.5	37.0	11.0	8.3	5.6	212.6
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	36.0	50.0	16.0	3.7	0.2	0.4	108.3
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	79.9	38.9	8.4	1.1	3.4	1.8	135.3
	Total	857.4	637.4	282.0	106.3	84.9	37.4	2,020.8
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.7	10.9	..	7.2	..	5.0	34.7
B	Mining –							
	Coal mining	2,785.7	..	1,018.4	5.5	15.7	..	3,825.3
	Other mining (c)	269.6	86.7	360.7	24.0	1,247.1	91.2	2,100.2
	Total mining	3,055.3	86.7	1,379.1	29.5	1,262.7	91.2	5,925.5
C	Manufacturing –							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	2,106.9	1,552.7	911.5	163.0	84.1	178.8	5,022.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	130.9	743.6	74.9	62.1	..	49.8	1,061.2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	243.1	382.8	190.0	119.5	..	174.5	1,115.3
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	875.8	380.1	195.3	89.5	..	..	1,552.0
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	644.8	480.7	94.3	11.6	24.0	..	1,255.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	5,612.5	4,727.8	1,086.9	1,270.1	258.1	120.1	13,119.1
	Other manufacturing (e)	440.8	815.5	201.3	124.4	..	..	1,591.0
	Total manufacturing	10,054.8	9,083.1	2,754.2	1,840.2	366.3	523.2	24,716.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	725.3	1,058.6	243.7	64.9	121.4	88.0	2,305.3
E	Construction	2,560.6	2,872.7	2,281.4	524.7	462.1	132.8	8,975.8
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2,956.5	1,211.2	380.2	113.0	..	2.9	4,713.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication –							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1,517.7	991.3	666.4	154.7	73.4	70.9	3,510.1
	Railway transport; air transport	391.9	456.5	319.2	127.5	66.0	20.4	1,397.6
	Water transport –							
	Stevedoring services	187.0	127.9	51.9	22.5	66.0	5.3	464.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	514.4	270.5	92.6	0.8	14.0	118.6	1,012.6
	Total water transport	701.3	398.3	144.5	23.3	79.9	123.9	1,477.1
	Total transport and storage; communication	2,610.9	1,846.1	1,130.1	305.4	219.3	215.2	6,384.8
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	925.7	1,369.5	416.9	90.5	6.7	9.6	2,871.1
I,J,K	Other industries (f)	2,605.3	1,042.2	261.5	31.9	88.5	36.2	4,127.3
	Total	25,505.1	18,581.1	8,847.2	3,007.5	2,526.9	1,104.1	60,054.7

\* Less than 50.

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 3, page 6.) (c) ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) Non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28) and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (f) Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : STATES AND TERRITORIES

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1971	1,236	362	441	135	132	46	41	11	2,404
1972	1,174	377	442	111	105	48	32	9	2,298
1973	1,299	431	378	159	160	63	31	17	2,538
1974	1,427	476	312	180	257	79	52	26	2,809
1975	1,053	424	412	194	236	57	37	19	2,432
Quarter ended – 1975									
September	288	132	113	77	67	13	10	1	701
December	202	82	60	39	42	17	7	2	451
1976									
March	292	92	95	33	53	11	12	4	592
June	215	75	87	33	62	14	4	7	497
September	222	85	79	28	67	13	9	6	509
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
1971	643.7	380.1	172.2	64.1	35.8	14.7	9.6	6.3	1,326.5
1972	516.1	338.2	156.5	49.8	28.3	15.2	3.5	6.2	1,113.8
1973	387.5	189.8	97.0	56.9	37.6	17.5	5.5	11.1	803.0
1974	893.6	611.0	141.2	116.3	188.1	33.6	5.9	15.1	2,004.8
1975	496.4	570.9	172.7	69.6	53.8	20.1	9.9	4.5	1,398.0
Quarter ended – 1975									
September	80.3	89.1	30.6	12.2	12.0	2.1	2.3	0.1	228.7
December	73.2	263.0	46.9	19.7	12.7	6.1	0.7	0.3	422.6
1976									
March	71.4	36.7	17.7	4.5	10.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	144.7
June	128.9	328.5	35.9	12.8	21.6	2.8	1.1	2.9	534.4
September	701.8	256.5	248.0	104.0	58.0	25.7	4.4	9.4	1,407.8
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1971	1,887.5	689.6	271.4	111.2	69.4	20.6	15.7	3.3	3,068.6
1972	866.8	638.4	292.2	60.9	94.6	19.2	15.1	23.1	2,010.3
1973	1,098.1	780.5	320.2	130.6	117.3	140.1	18.9	29.0	2,634.7
1974	2,665.0	2,386.6	529.5	316.5	256.9	88.5	18.9	30.4	6,292.5
1975	1,477.8	1,221.7	473.3	127.6	100.7	40.6	33.4	34.9	3,509.9
Quarter ended – 1975									
September	389.0	409.0	203.6	50.4	25.3	22.2	8.1	7.6	1,115.2
December	119.1	246.1	92.6	26.3	23.9	5.0	1.3	1.5	515.8
1976									
March	215.9	162.2	36.0	16.4	55.1	17.1	3.3	0.5	506.5
June	190.2	521.4	57.9	18.8	66.2	6.4	1.6	4.9	867.3
September	857.4	637.4	282.0	106.3	84.9	37.4	5.7	9.8	2,020.8
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1971	28,218.2	9,726.5	4,009.1	1,484.9	1,166.4	317.3	271.5	47.4	45,241.3
1972	13,957.2	9,656.0	4,973.4	858.0	1,677.2	305.1	267.1	380.4	32,074.4
1973	18,775.2	13,223.4	5,476.2	2,144.0	2,422.3	2,322.4	361.2	481.8	45,206.5
1974	54,590.3	46,905.3	12,023.6	6,105.1	5,827.7	1,800.9	485.2	563.7	128,301.8
1975	41,150.3	31,896.8	13,498.5	3,168.2	3,075.2	1,007.5	878.4	1,085.9	95,760.7
Quarter ended – 1975									
September	11,345.2	10,877.5	6,023.8	1,259.5	795.4	537.8	213.0	255.1	31,307.2
December	3,186.0	6,482.4	2,560.4	669.0	729.2	144.2	37.9	48.3	13,857.5
1976									
March	6,123.1	4,559.1	1,079.5	444.5	1,833.6	431.0	100.4	16.4	14,587.6
June	5,581.4	15,312.2	1,769.8	522.6	2,335.8	213.5	52.3	177.3	25,965.0
September	25,505.1	18,581.1	8,847.2	3,007.5	2,526.9	1,104.1	187.7	295.2	60,054.7

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976 (a)

ASIC industry (b)										
Duration (working days)	Manufacturing								All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries (d)		
	Coal	Other				Stevedoring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Up to 1 day	17	17	57	20	25	33	12	19	200	39.8
Over 1 to 2 days	4	9	22	17	20	2	8	8	90	17.9
Over 2 to 3 days	4	4	10	4	9	1	5	4	41	8.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	5	5	11	11	14	..	5	9	60	11.9
5 to less than 10 days	4	7	12	24	12	..	5	6	70	13.9
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	13	5	7	..	3	3	31	6.2
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	10	2.0
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.2
Total	34	42	129	84	90	36	39	49	503	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					- '000 -					%
Up to 1 day	9.7	22.6	203.3	186.2	81.9	10.1	119.6	312.5	945.9	59.5
Over 1 to 2 days	3.9	1.2	52.5	99.3	73.1	6.8	79.3	88.5	404.5	25.4
Over 2 to 3 days	7.2	5.8	71.0	33.1	34.9	0.9	0.2	44.1	197.1	12.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.7	0.7	6.2	1.7	1.6	..	0.3	1.6	12.8	0.8
5 to less than 10 days	11.5	2.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	..	0.2	0.5	22.1	1.4
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	3.6	1.0	0.8	..	0.6	1.2	7.2	0.5
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	0.8	0.1
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	†
Total	33.0	32.7	338.7	325.4	194.3	17.7	200.3	448.3	1,590.5	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					- '000 -					%
Up to 1 day	9.4	21.7	202.5	195.7	76.8	8.1	121.1	323.5	958.7	38.8
Over 1 to 2 days	5.4	1.6	77.4	137.7	109.8	11.8	151.3	146.7	641.7	26.0
Over 2 to 3 days	19.4	15.5	203.9	105.1	99.4	2.7	0.4	132.1	578.6	23.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3.0	2.8	21.1	7.0	6.4	..	1.1	5.6	47.1	1.9
5 to less than 10 days	61.4	14.8	13.1	24.7	9.4	..	1.2	3.0	127.7	5.2
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	43.8	10.9	12.9	..	8.3	16.0	91.9	3.7
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	5.6	8.1	10.4	..	..	..	24.1	1.0
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	3.1	0.1
Total	98.6	56.5	567.4	489.1	325.2	22.7	286.5	627.0	2,472.8	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
					- \$'000 -					%
Up to 1 day	375.0	671.8	5,993.8	5,304.5	2,508.5	254.0	3,617.3	9,190.6	27,915.6	38.3
Over 1 to 2 days	252.2	59.4	2,085.0	3,724.5	3,316.4	254.7	4,510.4	4,274.4	18,477.2	25.3
Over 2 to 3 days	708.8	562.1	5,710.4	2,718.5	3,488.6	72.8	11.5	3,526.6	16,799.3	23.0
Over 3 to less than 5 days	119.9	107.5	628.0	204.2	200.6	..	38.1	182.5	1,480.9	2.0
5 to less than 10 days	2,432.9	530.7	410.8	736.0	400.0	..	40.8	78.4	4,629.5	6.3
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	1,237.6	283.6	473.0	..	269.6	448.3	2,712.2	3.7
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	169.7	220.4	387.0	..	..	..	777.1	1.1
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.0	..	118.0	0.2
Total	3,888.9	1,931.4	16,235.5	13,191.8	10,774.0	581.6	8,605.5	17,700.9	72,909.5	100.0

† Less than 0.05 per cent.

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 — see paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1. (c) ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33. (d) ASIC divisions A, D, F, I to L.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976 (a)

Cause of dispute (c)	ASIC industry (b)								All industries	Per cent of total	
	Manufacturing						Other industries (e)				
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; communication					
	Coal	Other						Stevedoring services			Other
NUMBER OF DISPUTES											
Wages	1	6	35	29	22	6	14	11	124	24.7	
Hours of work	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	8	1.6	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	8	1.6	
Managerial policy	16	19	49	37	42	4	17	25	209	41.6	
Physical working conditions	7	10	20	6	8	13	3	5	72	14.3	
Trade unionism	6	2	12	7	10	6	2	3	48	9.5	
Other	..	5	11	3	4	6	3	2	34	6.8	
Total	34	42	129	84	90	36	39	49	503	100.0	
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)											
					— '000 —					%	
Wages	0.1	0.8	18.8	14.2	4.7	1.4	3.8	4.0	47.9	3.0	
Hours of work	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	..	..	7.3	7.8	0.5	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	15.3	..	3.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	18.6	1.2	
Managerial policy	2.4	3.4	10.0	6.1	3.6	0.9	0.7	9.1	36.1	2.3	
Physical working conditions	1.9	2.9	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	16.8	1.1	
Trade unionism	2.5	0.3	2.4	1.3	1.2	3.8	0.4	1.1	12.8	0.8	
Other	10.8	25.4	297.3	302.5	183.4	9.7	195.3	426.1	1,450.5	91.2	
Total	33.0	32.7	338.7	325.4	194.3	17.7	200.3	448.3	1,590.5	100.0	
WORKING DAYS LOST											
					— '000 —					%	
Wages	0.4	2.7	63.4	37.8	23.5	1.3	12.3	4.1	145.4	5.9	
Hours of work	..	..	..	2.0	1.0	..	..	15.3	18.3	0.7	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	61.2	..	9.1	..	0.5	0.1	..	..	70.9	2.9	
Managerial policy	4.1	7.5	21.0	31.2	8.0	0.9	1.3	12.0	86.0	3.5	
Physical working conditions	4.1	13.2	6.5	2.9	9.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	38.8	1.6	
Trade unionism	8.4	0.1	6.4	3.0	3.9	4.7	0.4	13.4	40.2	1.6	
Other	20.3	33.2	461.1	412.2	278.8	14.0	272.2	581.4	2,073.1	83.8	
Total	98.6	56.5	567.4	489.1	325.2	22.7	286.5	627.0	2,472.8	100.0	

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 — see paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1. (c) For nature of classification see page 2. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) ASIC Divisions A, D, F, I to L.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1976 (a)

ASIC industry (b)										
Method of settlement (c)										
	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			Other industries (e)	All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Negotiation	8	8	34	25	23	4	12	18	132	% 26.2
Mediation	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	0.4
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	7	1	16	8	..	4	10	46	9.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	3	15	9	16	1	11	5	60	11.9
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	0.4
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	0.4
Resumption without negotiation	22	24	78	33	41	29	12	16	255	50.7
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	34	42	129	84	90	36	39	49	503	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	– '000 –									%
Negotiation	1.0	1.8	11.1	4.7	2.1	0.6	0.3	4.1	25.8	1.6
Mediation	..	..	0.3	*	..	..	..	..	0.4	†
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	2.6	0.7	8.1	0.3	..	0.2	0.6	12.6	0.8
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	0.4	8.0	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.3	19.0	1.2
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	0.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	†
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	0.2	†
Resumption without negotiation	20.0	27.9	318.6	311.4	189.5	15.0	197.7	440.3	1,520.4	95.6
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	33.0	32.7	338.7	325.4	194.3	17.7	200.3	448.3	1,590.5	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	– '000 –									%
Negotiation	1.3	3.5	58.8	34.7	7.1	0.6	3.6	19.7	129.3	5.2
Mediation	..	..	4.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	4.5	0.2
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	15.2	1.8	23.2	0.9	..	2.8	2.9	46.6	1.9
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	1.6	21.8	5.4	12.5	3.5	9.1	2.7	56.5	2.3
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	61.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.7	2.5
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*	†
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	1.5	0.1
Resumption without negotiation	35.6	36.2	480.8	425.5	303.3	18.6	271.0	601.7	2,172.7	87.9
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	98.6	56.5	567.4	489.1	325.2	22.7	286.5	627.0	2,472.8	100.0

\* Less than 50. † Less than 0.05 per cent.

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 – see paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (c) For nature of classification see page 3. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) ASIC Divisions A, D, F, I to L.

TABLE 7. ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1976 (a)

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Quarter ended –	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	March	199	5.3	4.0	18.7	4.7	589.6
	June	178	4.8	2.6	18.6	4.1	576.7
	September	155	4.2	0.3	17.3	0.7	584.7
50 and under 100	March	113	8.3	6.3	22.8	5.7	656.7
	June	95	6.9	3.7	17.5	3.9	569.3
	September	111	8.1	0.5	28.4	1.2	911.5
100 and under 200	March	109	15.0	11.4	42.4	10.6	1,175.5
	June	83	11.4	6.1	34.0	7.5	1,104.3
	September	92	14.5	0.9	48.6	2.0	1,450.9
200 and under 400	March	79	22.7	17.2	74.8	18.7	2,178.7
	June	73	20.3	11.0	89.3	19.8	2,546.3
	September	58	18.3	1.2	60.2	2.4	1,974.2
400 and under 1,000	March	45	29.7	22.6	88.5	22.1	2,456.9
	June	43	28.0	15.1	122.8	27.2	4,029.3
	September	54	46.1	2.9	108.3	4.4	3,521.9
1,000 and under 2,000	March	12	15.5	11.8	81.6	20.4	2,473.1
	June	17	24.1	13.0	53.8	11.9	1,662.1
	September	12	44.5	2.8	81.8	3.3	2,430.3
2,000 and under 3,000	March	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June	3	7.9	4.2	10.0	2.2	333.6
	September	5	60.9	3.8	77.9	3.2	2,231.9
3,000 and over	March	3	35.3	26.8	71.7	17.9	1,695.9
	June	11	82.1	44.3	105.7	23.4	3,255.6
	September	16	1,393.8	87.6	2,050.3	82.9	59,804.2
Total	March	560	131.8	100.0	400.5	100.0	11,226.3
	June	503	185.4	100.0	451.6	100.0	14,077.2
	September	503	1,590.5	100.0	2,472.8	100.0	72,909.5

For footnotes see below.

TABLE 8. – ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA, 1976 (a)

Total working days lost	Quarter ended –	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	March	251	14.8	11.2	11.0	2.8	329.5
	June	223	16.3	8.8	10.0	2.2	309.7
	September	193	13.2	0.8	8.4	0.3	285.6
100 and under 500	March	181	29.0	22.0	41.2	10.3	1,228.0
	June	160	28.7	15.5	36.7	8.1	1,183.8
	September	172	39.5	2.5	49.1	2.0	1,548.4
500 and under 1,000	March	65	22.0	16.7	47.2	11.8	1,418.1
	June	52	19.2	10.4	36.8	8.2	1,144.7
	September	51	29.9	1.9	46.6	1.9	1,481.6
1,000 and under 2,000	March	27	11.6	8.8	36.7	9.2	1,089.2
	June	27	19.6	10.6	39.4	8.7	1,255.5
	September	37	45.6	2.9	80.6	3.3	2,460.8
2,000 and under 5,000	March	22	9.5	7.2	62.1	15.5	1,672.1
	June	19	25.5	13.7	54.3	12.0	1,688.9
	September	32	134.5	8.5	209.6	8.5	6,497.5
5,000 and under 10,000	March	6	4.3	3.3	41.0	10.3	1,186.3
	June	10	22.6	12.2	66.3	14.7	1,988.2
	September	8	182.1	11.4	238.0	9.6	7,173.1
10,000 and over	March	8	40.5	30.8	161.2	40.3	4,303.0
	June	12	53.5	28.9	208.1	46.1	6,506.4
	September	10	1,145.7	72.0	1,840.5	74.4	53,462.6
Total	March	560	131.8	100.0	400.5	100.0	11,226.3
	June	503	185.4	100.0	451.6	100.0	14,077.2
	September	503	1,590.5	100.0	2,472.8	100.0	72,909.5

(a) Quarterly figures in these tables relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 to 3 – see paragraph 2, page 1.